SOS: IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

August 28, 2007
Janice M. Tkaczyk, M.Ed., C.A.G.S.
UMass Boston, Adjunct Professor
ASCA National Trainer

Workshop Goals

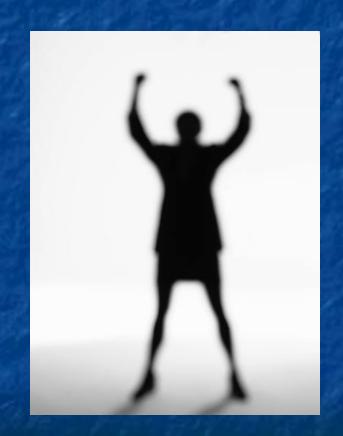
- 1. To learn your expectations/concerns
- To discover what you are already doing/not doing (S.W.O.T)
- 3. To understand the importance of leadership and systemic change in this process
- 4. Best Practices for:
 - Implementation
 - Teacher Buy-In
 - Parent and Community Partnering
- To see the program in the context of the ASCA National Model
- 6. To realize the importance of data
- 7. Evaluation

Things You Need to Know

- You are the best educators to implement this program.
- No program will eliminate suicide.
- SOS has the data that demonstrates that education CAN make a difference.
- Students want to talk about this and other adolescent issues.

What I Hope to Get out of This Program

Find a piece of paper and list one expectation for this workshop and one implementation concern.



SOS REVIEW

4-Pronged Strategy for Suicide Prevention

EDUCATION about Depression and Suicide

SCREENING for Symptoms of Depression and Suicide

Video

Discussion

BSAD: 7 item depression inventory

"Friends for Life":

- Teaches the link between depression and suicide
- Emphasizes that depression is treatable
- Encourages help seeking

BEHAVIOR

- Acknowledge (the signs)
- Care (express concern)
- Tell (a trusted adult)

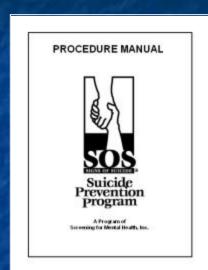
ENVIRONMENT

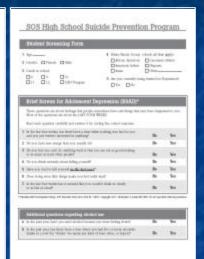
Parent Involvement - Parent version of screening form; letter, educational materials

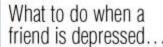
Staff Involvement - Staff education and training video

Program Components

- Implementation Binder
- "Friends for Life" Video and discussion guide
- Depression Screening Forms for students and parents (English and Spanish)
- Staff Training Video
- Educational Materials for staff, parents and students
- Postvention Guidelines
- Self-injury resources for staff and parents
- Lecture for training staff and parents
- Customizable posters and wallet cards







Find Out More Abo Depression

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SOS Goals

- ✓ Decrease the incidence of depression, selfinjury, suicide attempts, and the number of youth who die by suicide
- ✓Increase knowledge and adaptive attitudes about suicide and depression and how they are related
- ✓ Encourage individual help-seeking
- ✓ Link suicide and self-injury to mental illness that, like physical illnesses, require treatment
- ✓ Address risk factors for self-injury and suicide

SOS Goals (continued)

- ✓ Engage parents and school staff as partners in prevention
- ✓ Reduce stigma associated with mental health problems by integrating as topics for discussion in the health curriculum as conditions that are responsive to treatment
- ✓Increase self-efficacy and access to mental health services for at-risk youth and their families
- ✓Increase schools' capacity to form community-based partnerships

SOS is the <u>only school based suicide</u> <u>prevention program</u> to...

√ Show a reduction in suicide attempts (by 40%) in a randomized-controlled study

(screening form administered in classroom setting)

American Journal of Public Health, March, 2004

✓ Be selected by SAMHSA for its National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices

✓ SOS has also documented dramatic increases in help-seeking

Adolescent and Family Health 2003

Figuring out the NOW

Evaluating what is happening in your school/community now.





Analysis of School/Community Context S.W.O.T.

STRENGTHS

OPPORTUNITIES





Getting Department Buy-In

- Vision and Mission Statements
- Collaborative Leadership
- Change Issues



MISSION STATEMENT

- Based on beliefs, assumptions, and philosophy
- Establishes a structure
- Creates one vision and one voice
- Provides an anchor
- Student focused
- Indicate long-range results sought

Leaders need to be authentic, have clarity of purpose and a vision to inspire "followship".

Robert Evans

Counselors and what they do are conspicuously missing from discussions of school reform initiatives. This omission is an enormous mistake, especially when counselors hold the keys to many students' dreams and aspirations. Counselors must be incorporated into school reform as leaders who are engaged in system-wide change to ensure student success.

Reese House, The Education Trust

LEADERSHIP AND SYSTEMIC CHANGE

- Administrative support is essential
- Participation in decision-making with school leaders
- Adequate funds/budget
- Expectations of obstacles and resistance to change

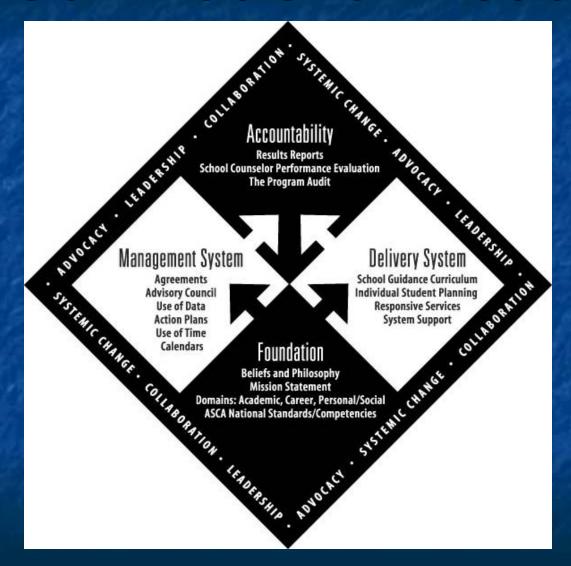
CHANGE ISSUES

During change it is important for the staff to feel continuity between the past and the future.

There is an "envelope of optimal realism" in the pace of change.

Senge

ASCA National Model



Where to Place the Program

Thinking about developmental counseling programs



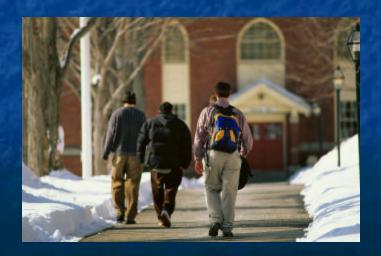
Are an integral part of the total school educational & health services program that is equal to & supportive of the academic mission of the school.

The philosophy that underlies developmental guidance and counseling programs is that all students (not just those in crisis) are in need of skills to effectively manage their lives & relationships with others if they are to become response-able citizens.

Are NOT an extracurricular activity. When we send for students important activities are taking place to enhance each student's educational career & personal development.

The majority of our students come to us:

- lacking proper adult guidance & support
- lacking the knowledge of steps/actions needed to prepare themselves for postsecondary educational programs, the world of work, or adult life.



Function predominantly in a small group & large classroom guidance format versus a "services on demand" format. We are not waiting in our offices for you to send us students.

Our program is SCHEDULED, PLANNED, PROACTIVE, POSITIVE, IN-COURAGING, & I'M-

POWERING

IMPLEMENTATION

Getting Started

- Demonstrate the program to the administration to get their support
- Start small
- Involve the students
- Pilot-test

Security Issues and Handling Emergencies

- Review school's emergency procedures and parental notification
- Identify who will handling emergencies, in advance
- Notify the nearest ER about the program in advance to facilitate referrals

Implementation Overview

- School personnel implement the program with materials provided by SMH: School Psychologists, Health Educators, School Nurses, School Counselors, Student Assistance Professionals
- Usually implemented in one classroom period:
 Students view and discuss video in classroom
 Students complete screening form in classroom
- Entire student body or a select portion of student body may be screened (i.e. freshman) depending on the school's resources
- Screenings may be taken with or without identification
- Parent version of screening forms and information provided; assists in the identification of depression and suicidality and helps initiate family discussion
- Passive or active parental permission

Proposed Schedule

- Introduce Program
- Show video
- Facilitate discussion
- Students complete and score screening forms and Response Card
- Follow up with students requesting help

Tkaczyk 2007

Screening Implementation Options

- Anonymous
- Anonymous with Response Card Non-anonymous
- Anonymous with number ID
- Eliminate

Note: Self-assessment is a critical tool in all personal/social programs.

Ensuring Follow Up

- Follow up with at-risk youth will vary
- Some schools provide evaluative and treatment services for students, while others will do an initial assessment and then refer at-risk youth to a communitybased provider.

Ensuring Follow Up (continued)

- Respond to requests for help
- Set expectations about when follow-up can be expected
- Provide Referral Information
- Track students seeking help using the Student Follow-up Form provided

Planning for Referrals

- Contact local mental health facilities and advise them of your program dates and times
- Verify referral procedures, wait lists, insurance details, etc.
- Create a Referral Resource List to send with parent letter
- Use SAMHSA's Find Treatment Locator to identify additional referral resources

Decide on Format

Flexible model can be adapted to meet a school's needs

 Provide program school-wide or select target student group based on grade level, class enrollment, or special need

Teacher/Community Buy In

Tips for School/Community Collaboration

Establish your in-school team

The program will become a part of the culture if it belongs to more than one person!

Meet with agency representatives

Allowing these agencies into the building educates and familiarizes students with their services and how to access them.

Staff Training

- Training faculty and staff is universally advocated and essential to a suicide prevention program.
- Research indicates that training faculty and staff can produce positive effects on an educator's knowledge attitudes, and referral practices.

-Doan, J., Roggenbaum, S., & Lazear, K., 2003

Staff Training Suggestions

- Show the Friends for Life video and facilitate a discussion
- Review the signs of depression and suicide
- Answer questions, dispel myths
- Review the school policy for handling students who disclose suicidal intent
- Review school and community mental health resources
- Review the Parent Screening form
- Distribute protocol for what to do when approached by students asking for help

Additional Considerations

- Time
- "Not my job"
- Pulling students out of class
- Substitutes and new teachers
- Support staff

- "Feed them" and offer professional development credit
- Train as "gatekeepers"
- Co-joint opportunities and training with students
- "Whine and cheese"

PARENTS

Parents/Guardians as Partners in Prevention

- Studies have shown that as many as 86% of parents were unaware of their child's suicidal behavior.
- The percentage of parents who are involved in the student's activities is very small.

-Doan, et al, 2003

Parents/Guardians as Partners in Prevention

- By raising parental awareness, schools can partner with parents to watch for signs of these problems in their children and instill confidence for parents seeking help for their child, if needed.
- Involving parents may increase cooperation in prevention efforts and broaden community support

Communication with Parents/Guardians

- Send parents a letter stating the goals of the program (template provided) and Parent Screening Form (reproduce Spanish materials, if needed)
- Encourage return of CT permission form
- Host a Parent Night: Show the video, distribute the Parent Screening Form, answer questions, dispel myths, provide referral resources

Parent Permission Issues

- "Feed them and they will come, too!"
- Combine permission form collection with another activity (sports, spring orientation, speaker, etc., with packet of all required forms, next year's schedule, etc.)
- Rewards/incentives (pizza parties, raffle prizes)
- Testimonial letters of support

COMMUNITY PARTNERING

COMMUNITY PARTNERS

- Working with the media
- Involving local service clubs (Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, etc.)
- Second, third and fourth year
- Putting a face to suicide
- Community resources panel
- Booster Program

Why Partner?

- If a school does not have adequate staff
- Students may feel more comfortable speaking with an outsider
- As an introduction to communitybased mental health resources
- Enhance referral network for the school Tkaczyk 2007

DATA Tkaczyk 2007

Evaluation of SOS Program

Two approaches to evaluation (Aseltine):

Process evaluation: school personnel program implementation, quality, numbers, demographics

Outcome evaluation: students, students' attitudes & behavior

Data: Pre/Post Tests

What changes occur as a result of SOS?

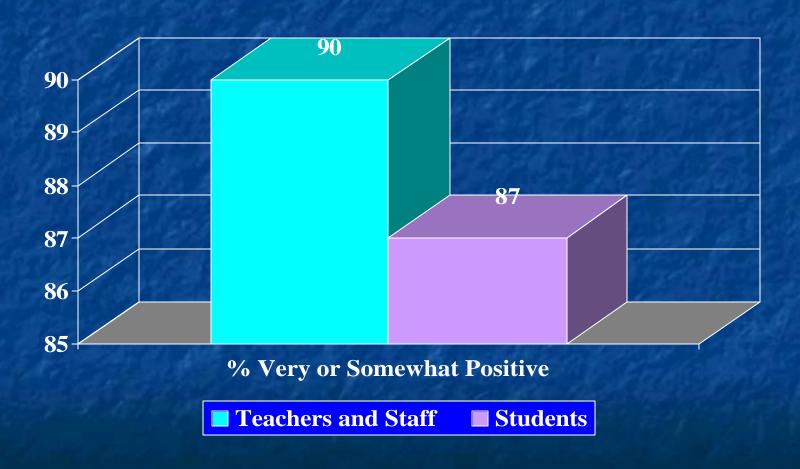
- Attitudes [A]
- Skills [S]
- Knowledge [K]



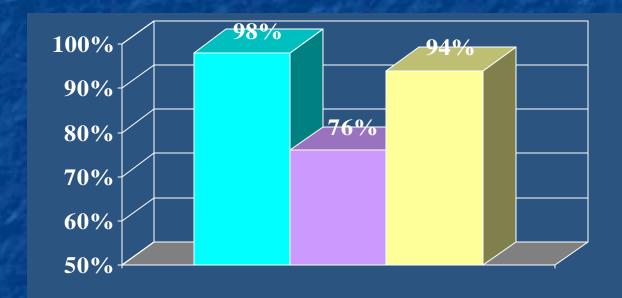
Pre/Post Tests

- What do you want students to BELIEVE that they did not BELIEVE before? [A]
- What SKILL do you want students to possess that they didn't possess before?
 [S]
- What do you want students to KNOW that they didn't KNOW before? [K]

Overall Reactions to SOS Program



Ability of SOS Program to Improve Communication



- **■** Among Students
- **Between Students and Parents**
- **■** Between Students and School Personnel

Effects of Program on Help Seeking



- **Increased Help Seeking**
- **Increased help Seeking on behalf of friends**
- **■** Brought students in need to school's attention

Examples of the Lasting Effectsof ACT

- Matt J. and the shared desk
- ACT across all P/S programs
- Brian and the cereal boxes
- Lyssa and the Chat Room

YOUR SOS PROGRAM

Imaginative Institutionalized Implementable

"They want to leave our office feeling fortified, not judged; renewed, not encumbered; opened, not diminished."

Any Bitter Thing

by Monica Wood

QUESTIONS?